

Summary: In northern Tay Ninh Province there is a prisoner of war camp, subordinate to the South Vietnam Liberation Army, which holds both Army of the Espublic of Vietnam and American prisoners. The camp is under heavy tree canopy, is not visible from the air and can only be reached by jungle trail and small pridges. The prisoners detained at the camp are housed in individual cells. End Summary.

- 1. A prisoner of war (POW) camp, administered by the South Vietnam Liberation Army (SVMLA) is located at grid coordinates XT 223978 (AMS Series L7014, Sheet 6232 x III) in Tay Ninh Province, South Vietnam, The camp is designated "B-22" and is subordinate to the Enemy Proselyting Staff (B.2) of the Political Staff Department of the South Vietnam Liberation Army. It houses captured Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) commissioned officers and American prisoners of all ranks. In May 1966 the number of prisoners was low, between 15 and 30, according to Senior Captain Duong Anh of the Enemy Proselyting Section.
- 2. The camp is about 1.5 kilometers north of a small east-west road (no. 246 on above named map). A narrow bridge is located about four kilometers west of the camp on road 248 at XT 183968. Personnel of Eureau 14-Hillitary Postal Service of the Military Staff Department use road 246 daily. Each evening from 1800 to 2000 hours, B-14 personnel from sections V-1 and V-15 meet 100 meters north of the bridge and transfer documents, personnel and messages. Section V-1 serves west of the bridge and section V-15 serves east of the bridge. Other landmarks near the camp in April 1968 were the liga Ba Cong Su Punker, left over from the Junction City Operation, and a burned out American armored personnel carrier along Road 246. Both were within three kilometers of the camp.
- 3. In April 1968 the camp was approached from the southwest over a three-to four-meter long temporary bridge which crossed a stream about 400 meters from the camp. A path runs from the bridge to the camp. The path is covered with saplings laid lengthwise. These saplings are intended to provide good footing and to be easily removed when hostile forces are in the area. The bridge is removed when the Viet Cong wish to conceal the camp. The whole area is under a heavy tree canopy and cannot be seen from the air. The camp is surrounded by dense jungle and there is no feuce of any kind. A thatched guard post: big enough for one man to stand inside, is located about moters from the bridge. Beyond the guard post the trail widens to about one meter and is well-worn and swept. It is the main trail in the camp. All non-camp personnel who go into the camp beyond the guard post must be excorted. The camp extends along the path for about 100 meters. Four or five lateral winding paths, also about one meter wide, well-worn and swept, lead off the main truil. Individual prisoner cells, called "riger cages," are located along these lateral paths. and that did not see the "tiger cages" at this particular camp but assumes them to be the same as those he saw in May 1965 when the political department of COSVN moved into the former location of the same POW camp near Bo Tuc in Binh Long Province. described the cells as being about 16 square meters, hade of planks and covered with leaves. Each cell contained a bed and a trench.
- 4. Each prisoner received four riels worth of rice and mest or fish daily but the rice ration could vary with charges in the security situation. Comment: The official rate of exchange is 55 riels to one U.S. dollar.) In Eay 1966 Senior Captain Anh said that the Americans in the camp had beriberi. They had been receiving scaething milled or powdered,

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believed to be a highly digestible form of rice (Bot Gao Lut). Anh asked for authority from the Political Staff Department to provide more nutritious food. Anh also commented with regret about the death of an American prisoner. This prisoner died of a virulent form of malaria called "Sot Ret Ac Tinh" in Vietnamese. Anh said that the prisoner had come from a wealthy, well-known and influential family and that he could have been exchanged for a lot of money and for Viet Cong cadres held prisoner by the Government of Vietnam (GVN). There is a tendency within COSVN to look on American prisoners as hostages.

5. Captain Anh's duties included inspecting the management of the camp and the treatment given to the prisoners. He speaks English and French and talked directly to the prisoners, sometimes serving as an interrogator. Captain Anh reads and writes English and has written English-language propaganda leaflets.

6. Field dissem: State USMACY 7th Air Force NEWFORY CINCPAC PACFLT ARPAC PACAF